

AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS:

1. (Previously Presented) A genetically modified plant cell wherein a foreign nucleic molecule encoding a plastidial ADP/ATP translocator is integrated into the nuclear genome of said genetically modified plant cell and wherein the expression of said foreign nucleic acid molecule results in an increase in plastidial ADP/ATP translocator activity in comparison with corresponding non-genetically modified plant cells from wild type plants.
2. (Cancelled)
3. (Cancelled)
4. (Previously Presented) The genetically modified plant cell according to claim 1 exhibiting an increased yield in comparison with corresponding non-genetically modified plant cells.
5. (Currently Amended) The genetically modified plant cell according to claim 1 exhibiting an increased oil or starch content in comparison with corresponding non-genetically modified plant cells.
6. (Previously Presented) The genetically modified plant cell according to claim 1 synthesizing a starch fraction exhibiting an increased amylose-content in comparison with a starch fraction from corresponding non-genetically modified plant cells.
7. (Previously Presented) A genetically modified plant containing transgenic plant cells according to claim 1.
8. (Previously Presented) The genetically modified plant according to claim 7, which is an oil or starch storing plant.
9. (Previously Presented) The genetically modified plant according to claim 8, which is a maize, rape, wheat or potato plant.

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10. (Previously Presented) A method for the production of a transgenic plant exhibiting an increased yield in comparison with wild type plants, wherein
 - (a) a plant cell is genetically modified by integrating a foreign nucleic acid molecule encoding a plastidial ADP/ATP translocator into the nuclear genome of said plant cell wherein the expression of said foreign nucleic acid molecule results in an increase in plastidial ADP/ATP translocator activity in the cell;
 - (b) a plant is regenerated from the cell produced according to step (a); and
 - (c) further plants are optionally produced from the plant produced according to step (b).
11. (Currently Amended) The method according to claim 10, wherein the transgenic plant exhibits (a) an increased ~~oil~~-starch content in comparison with wild type plants, (b) a starch fraction with an increased amylose content in comparison with a starch fraction from the wild type plants, or (c) both an increased ~~oil~~-starch content in comparison with wild type plants and a starch fraction with an increased ~~amylase~~ amylose content in comparison with starch fraction from wild type plants.
12. (Original) A transgenic plant obtainable by the method according to claim 10 or 11.
13. (Previously Presented) Propagation material of genetically modified plants according to any one of claims 7 to 9.
14. (Cancelled)
15. (Cancelled)
16. (Previously Presented) A method for the production of a modified starch comprising the extraction of the starch from a plant according to any one of claims 7 to 9.
17. (Currently Amended) The genetically modified plant cell according to claim 1 exhibiting an increased ~~oil~~-and-starch content in comparison with corresponding non-

genetically modified plant cells.

18. (Currently Amended) The method according to claim 10, wherein the transgenic plant exhibits an increased ~~oil and~~ starch content in comparison with wild type plants and a starch fraction with an increased amylose content in comparison with a starch fraction from wild type plants.
19. (Currently Amended) The method according to claim 10, wherein the transgenic plant exhibits an increased ~~oil and~~ starch content in comparison with wild type plants or a starch fraction with an increased amylose content in comparison with a starch fraction from wild type plants.
20. (New) A transgenic plant produced by the method according to claim 10.
21. (New) A genetically modified plant cell wherein a foreign nucleic molecule encoding an *Arabidopsis thaliana*, *Solanum tuberosum*, *Rickettsia prowazekii* or *Chlamydia trachomatis* plastidial ADP/ATP translocator is integrated into the nuclear genome of said genetically modified plant cell and wherein the expression of said foreign nucleic acid molecule results in an increase in plastidial ADP/ATP translocator activity in comparison with corresponding non-genetically modified plant cells from wild type plants.
22. (New) A genetically modified plant cell wherein a foreign nucleic molecule encoding a plastidial ADP/ATP translocator protein having an amino acid sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO. 5, SEQ ID NO. 6 or SEQ ID NO. 7 is integrated into the nuclear genome of said genetically modified plant cell and wherein the expression of said foreign nucleic acid molecule results in an increase in plastidial ADP/ATP translocator activity in comparison with corresponding non-genetically modified plant cells from wild type plants.
23. (New) A method for the production of a transgenic plant exhibiting an increased yield in comparison with wild type plants, wherein
 - (a) a plant cell is genetically modified by integrating a foreign nucleic acid molecule encoding an *Arabidopsis thaliana*, *Solanum tuberosum*, *Rickettsia prowazekii* or *Chlamydia trachomatis* plastidial ADP/ATP translocator into the nuclear genome of said plant cell wherein the expression of said foreign

nucleic acid molecule results in an increase in plastidial ADP/ATP translocator activity in the cell;

- (b) a plant is regenerated from the cell produced according to step (a); and
- (c) further plants are optionally produced from the plant produced according to step (b).

24. (New) A method for the production of a transgenic plant exhibiting an increased yield in comparison with wild type plants, wherein

- (a) a plant cell is genetically modified by integrating a foreign nucleic acid molecule encoding a plastidial ADP/ATP translocator protein having an amino acid sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO. 5, SEQ ID NO. 6 or SEQ ID NO. 7 into the nuclear genome of said plant cell wherein the expression of said foreign nucleic acid molecule results in an increase in plastidial ADP/ATP translocator activity in the cell;
- (b) a plant is regenerated from the cell produced according to step (a); and
- (c) further plants are optionally produced from the plant produced according to step (b).

25. (New) A method for the production of a transgenic plant exhibiting an increased yield in comparison with wild type plants, wherein

- (a) a plant cell is genetically modified by integrating a foreign nucleic acid molecule encoding a plastidial ADP/ATP translocator protein whose amino acid sequence is at least 66% homologous to SEQ ID NO. 5 into the nuclear genome of said plant cell wherein the expression of said foreign nucleic acid molecule results in an increase in plastidial ADP/ATP translocator activity in the cell;
- (b) a plant is regenerated from the cell produced according to step (a); and
- (c) further plants are optionally produced from the plant produced

according to step (b).

26. (New) A genetically modified plant cell wherein a foreign nucleic molecule encoding a plastidial ADP/ATP translocator protein whose amino acid sequence is at least 66% homologous to SEQ ID NO. 5 is integrated into the nuclear genome of said genetically modified plant cell and wherein the expression of said foreign nucleic acid molecule results in an increase in plastidial ADP/ATP translocator activity in comparison with corresponding non-genetically modified plant cells from wild type plants.

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